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File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1950-2009/May 05
         (c) format only 2009 Dialog
File   5:Biosis Previews(R) 1926-2009/May W1
         (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation
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File   8:Ei Compendex(R) 1884-2009/Apr W4
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File  24:CSA Life Sciences Abstracts 1966-2009/Jul
         (c) 2009 CSA.
File 136:BioEngineering Abstracts 1966-2007/Jan
         (c) 2007 CSA.
File  23:CSA Technology Research Database 1963-2009/May
         (c) 2009 CSA.
Set     Items   Description
S1    6476999   CONCENTRATION? ?
S2    2513479   S1 AND (COMPOSITION? ? OR COMPOUND? ? OR SUBSTANCE? ?
OR ACID OR ACIDS OR ALKALI? OR FORMULATION? ?)
S3    1846441   S2 AND (KIT OR KITS OR TEST OR TESTS OR TRIAL? ? OR
EXPERIMENT? OR RESEARCH? OR INVESTIGAT? OR ANALYS? OR ANALYZ? OR
EVALUAT? OR EXAMIN?)
S4     534171   DIFFERENT OR VARIETY OR VARIETIES OR VARIOUS OR VARIED
OR PLURALITY OR  PLURALITIES
S5     218531   SEVERAL OR MANY OR NUMEROUS OR DIVERSE OR ASSORTED OR
SUNDRY
S6     887989   THREE OR 3
S7     127706   LEAST OR MORE()THAN
S8      53592   S4:S6()S1 OR S7(1W)S1
S9      53592   S3 AND S8
S10       318   (KIT OR KITS) AND S8
S11       318   S3 AND S10
S12        44   S11/2003:2004
S13        73   S11/2005:2006
S14        79   S11/2007:2009
S15       122   S11 NOT S12:S14
S16        75   RD  (unique items)
S17        24   (KIT/TI,DE OR KITS/TI,DE) AND S16
S18        24   Sort S17/ALL/PY,A
S19     11082   S6()S1 OR S6()S4()S1 OR S7()S6()S1 OR S7()S6()S4()S1
S20        47   S19(1W)(COMPOSITION? ? OR COMPOUND? ? OR SUBSTANCE? ?
OR ACID OR ACIDS OR ALKALI? OR FORMULATION? ? )
S21        47   S3 AND S20
S22        47   S21 NOT S17
S23        29   RD  (unique items)
S24         1   S23/2003:2004
S25         1   S23/2005:2006
S26         7   S23/2007:2009
S27        20   S23 NOT S24:S26
S28        20   Sort S27/ALL/PY,A
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S29	35469	SKIN OR COSMETIC? ? OR TOILETR???
S30	1019	S9 AND S29/TI,DE
S31	258	S3 AND S19 AND S29
S32	191	S29/TI,DE AND S31
S33	191	S32 NOT (S17 OR S20)
S34	118	RD (unique items)
S35	**2**	**(KIT OR KITS) AND S34 [not relevant]**
S36	7	S30 AND (KIT OR KITS)
S37	**5**	**S36 NOT (S17 OR S20 OR S35)[not relevant]**
S38	116	S34 NOT S35:S36
S39	12	S38/2003:2004
S40	17	S38/2005:2006
S41	21	S38/2007:2009
S42	66	S38 NOT S39:S41
S43	66	Sort S42/ALL/PY,A

18/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

06355953 **PMID:** 6772343
Effect of in vitro hemolysis on assay of plasma catecholamines and DOPA.
Smith R T
Clinical chemistry **(** UNITED STATES) Aug 1980 , 26 (9) p1354-6 ,
ISSN: 0009-9147--Print **Journal Code:** 9421549
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
I **analyzed** for free and sulfate-conjugated catecholamines and DOPA (3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine) in four aliquots of a single plasma pool with use of Upjohn's "Cat-A-**Kit**" (catecholamines radioenzymatic assay **kit** [3H]. One aliquot was a clear plasma control; the others were supplemented with **different concentrations** of lysed human erythrocytes, to **investigate** possible interference by hemolysis with **analysis** for norepinephrine, epinephrine, dopamine, or DOPA in plasma. I observed no statistically significant difference that could be attributed to the degree of hemolysis between control and treatment groups for DOPA or any catecholamine fraction. Hemolysis in plasma from improper collection or processing techniques apparently does not preclude accurate and precise quantitation of free or sulfate-conjugated catecholamines or DOPA with the Cat-A-**Kit**.
Record Date Created: 19801024
Record Date Completed: 19801024

18/7/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

08523858 **PMID:** 3307023
A comparative study, with 40 chemicals, of the efficiency of the Salmonella assay and the SOS chromotest (kit procedure).
Brams A; Buchet J P; Crutzen-Fayt M C; De Meester C; Lauwerys R; Leonard A
Toxicology letters **(** NETHERLANDS) Sep 1987 , 38 (1-2) p123-33 ,
ISSN: 0378-4274--Print **Journal Code:** 7709027

Publishing Model Print
Document type: Comparative Study; Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
A comparison was made, for 40 **compounds** belonging to different chemical classes, of the mutagenicity as measured by the Salmonella assay and of the SOS-inducing potency as measured by the SOS chromotest **kit** procedure. It was found that most (78%) of the chemicals described as mutagens/carcinogens (14 **compounds**) were detected with a simplified Ames **test** procedure, using 3 strains (TA 97, TA 98, TA 100) and **3 concentrations** of the tested material. The SOS chromotest, carried out following the recommendations of the commercially available **kits**, revealed that only 4 Ames **test**-positive **compounds** were mutagenic towards E. coli strain PQ 37.
Record Date Created: 19871008
Record Date Completed: 19871008

18/7/8 (Item 8 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

12062007 **Biosis No.:** 199497083292
Detection of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid in lemons with an ELISA kit
Author: Morita Hiroshi; Maehara Tomoko; Ushiyama Masashi
Author Address: Yokohama Res. Cent., Chisso Corp., 5-1 Ohkawa, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama 236, Japan**Japan
Journal: Journal of the Food Hygienic Society of Japan 34 (5): p 411-414 1993 1993
ISSN: 0015-6426
Document Type: Article
Record Type: Abstract
Language: Japanese
Abstract: The effect of methanol or acetone in 0.01 M phosphate-buffered saline (pH 7.2) at **various concentrations** on a commercially available 2,4-D detecting ELISA **kit** was **investigated.** The optical density in the ELISA reaction was unaffected by 0 apprx 30% methanol in the buffer solutions, while acetone decreased the optical density with increase of its **concentration.** Fungicides, such as o-phenylphenol or thiabendazol, did not disturb the ELISA reaction at the **concentration** of 20 ppm or 100 ppm, respectively. The 2,4-D in lemon peel was easily detected using 30% methanol in the buffer solution. The determination took 80 min from the start of extraction.

18/7/9 (Item 9 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

11245971 **PMID:** 7935148
A field method for the determination of whole blood cholinesterase.
Da Silva E S; Midio A F; Garcia E G
Fundacao de Amparo a Pesquisa do Estado de Sao Paulo, Bolsista de Iniciacao Cientifica, Brasil.
La Medicina del lavoro **(** ITALY) May-Jun 1994 , 85 (3) p249-54 ,
ISSN: 0025-7818--Print **Journal Code:** 0401176
Publishing Model Print

Document type: Comparative Study; Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Blood cholinesterase activity is an efficient indicator of exposure to organophosphate insecticides. Field methods, in spite of lacking sensitivity, are important when practical determinations and immediate results are necessary One of the mostly used field methods to assess blood cholinesterase activity is the Lovibond Cholinesterase Field **Kit.** This paper proposes to substitute the comparator disk of the Lovibond Field **Kit** with a set of standard solutions that exhibit similar colours. Dilutions of Bromothymol blue, whole blood and acetic **acid** in **different concentrations** were used to construct a set of coloured solutions which correspond to different degrees of ChE inhibition. The comparison of acetylcholinesterase activity measured with the two methods showed good agreement and satisfactory reproducibility of results. The use of a standard colored solution **kit** seems more suitable and manageable for field studies than the Lovibond comparator disk.
Record Date Created: 19941121
Record Date Completed: 19941121

18/7/11 (Item 11 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

0013720456 **E.I. COMPENDEX No:** 1997213589923
Evaluation of an immunochemical test kit for polychlorinated biphenyls in soils and comparison with gas chromatographic analysis
Pullen, S.; Haiber, G.; Scholer, H.F.; Hock, B.
Corresp. Author/Affil: Hock, B.: Lehrstuhl fur Botanik, Technische Universitat Munchen, D-85350 Freising, Germany
Editor(s): Hennion, M.C.; Albaiges, J.
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1995 5th Symposium on Chemistry and Fate of Modern Pesticides
Conference Location: Paris, Fr **Conference Date:** 19950906-19950908
E.I. Conference No.: 46173
International Journal of Environmental Analytical Chemistry (INT. J. ENVIRON. ANAL. CHEM.) **(** United Kingdom) 1996 65/1-4 (127-138)
Publication Date: 19961201
Publisher: Gordon & Breach Science Publ Inc
CODEN: IJEAC **ISSN:** 0306-7319
Document Type: Conference Paper; Journal **Record Type:** Abstract
Treatment: X; (Experimental)
Language: English **Summary Language:** English
Number of References: 18
The commercial immunochemical **test kit** Draeger EnviCheck PCB for the determination of polychlorinated biphenyl **concentrations** in soil was **evaluated**, and the results were validated by GC-ECD measurement. Four different types of soil were spiked with **different concentrations** of the PCB mixture Clophen A40 and **analyzed** by either of the methods. The **test** was carried out as a direct competitive enzyme immunoassay in **test** tubes. The **test kit** classified three different groups of PCB **concentrations** in soil: 'less than 1 mg/kg soil', 'between 1 and 10 mg/kg soil', and 'at least 10 mg/kg soil'. The results produced by the **test kit** showed a good intra- and inter-assay reproducibility and corresponded mainly with the nominal values of the fortification. Soils with a high content of organic matter produced a slight overestimation.

False-negative determinations did not occur. GC-ECD measurement showed a good correspondence with the results of the **test kit** and the spiked PCB values.

18/7/13 (Item 13 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

13086332 **PMID:** 9862286
Cellular inactivation induced by a radiopharmaceutical kit: role of stannous chloride.
Assis M L; Caceres M R; De Mattos J C; Caldeira-de-Araujo A; Bernardo-Filho M
Departamento de Biofisica e Biometria, Instituto de Biologia Roberto Alcantara Gomes, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil.
Toxicology letters **(** NETHERLANDS) Nov 12 1998 , 99 (3) p199-205 , **ISSN:** 0378-4274--Print **Journal Code:** 7709027
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Stannous chloride (SnCl2) has been used in many sectors of human activities such as food manufacturing and in nuclear medicine to produce radiopharmaceuticals labeled with technetium-99m (99mTc). Due to its importance and genotoxic potentiality, we decided to **evaluate** the biological effect induced by a nuclear medicine **kit**, which includes SnCl2, in association with glucoheptonic **acid** (GHA) which is employed for brain and renal scintigraphies. These studies were carried out with the Escherichia coli AB1157 strain and the deoxyribonucleic **acid** (DNA) plasmid pUC 9.1. The **experiments**, with **different concentrations** of SnCl2 and GHA, show an inverse relationship between both agents. When the GHA **concentration** was increased, the cellular inactivation induced by SnCl2 was reduced, as measured by the number of viable cells. Moreover, GHA protects the DNA molecule against the damage induced by SnCl2.
Record Date Created: 19990104
Record Date Completed: 19990104

18/7/14 (Item 14 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

12819616 **PMID:** 9577558
[Studies of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) immunoassays--differences in characteristic of immunoreactivity and reference materials among the kits]
Umeda H; Sumi S; Honda M; Hosoya Y; Arai K; Yano M; Koga F; Nakajima K; Nakanishi K; Maeda S; Kitahara S; Yoshida K
Dokkyo University School of Medicine.
Nippon Hinyokika Gakkai zasshi. The japanese journal of urology **(** JAPAN) Mar 1998 , 89 (3) p426-33 , **ISSN:** 0021-5287--Print **Journal Code:** 2984841R
Publishing Model Print
Document type: English Abstract; Journal Article
Languages: JAPANESE
Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
PURPOSE: We conducted this study to **examine** differences in characteristics of immunoreactivity for free PSA and alpha(1)-antichymotrypsin complex PSA (ACT-PSA) as well as in **compositions** and **concentrations** of PSA reference materials among commercially available PSA **kits**. METHODS: Fractionated serum samples using a Sephacryl S-200 column were measured by Tandem-R, Delfia-PSA, Ab bead PSA, ACS-PSA, Markit-M and gamma-seminoprotein (gamma-Sm) **kits**. The calibrators of Tandem-R, Delfia-PSA, Ab bead PSA and Markit-M were fractionated by the same method and measured by Tandem-R. The calibrators of Delfia-PSA, Ab bead PSA and Markit-M and control serums of ACS-PSA were measured by Tandem-R. RESULTS: Although the characteristic of immunoreactivity of Tandem-R, Delfia-PSA, and Ab bead PSA were found to be similar, they were not shown identical. ACS-PSA was proved to recognize free PSA greater than above three PSA **kits**, while Markit-M could scarcely detect free PSA. gamma-Sm recognized only free PSA. The calibrators of Tandem-R, Delfia-PSA, Ab bead PSA and Markit-M were proved to be only free PSA. The linear correlation was obtained between Tandem-R and Delfia-PSA or Ab bead PSA or Markit-M. The ratio of Delfia-PSA to Tandem-R, Ab bead PSA to Tandem-R and Markit-M to Tandem-R was 0.66, 0.93 and 2.2, respectively. With regard to relation of ACS-PSA and Tandem-R, two ratios of 0.22 and 0.25 were obtained between the two **kits** according to the **different concentrations** of control sera. CONCLUSION: The present studies suggest that the difference in PSA values among the commercial PSA **kits** results from (1) different characteristics of immunoreactivity for ACT-PSA and free PSA among PSA **kits**, (2) **compositions** of PSA calibrators among the **kits**, and (3) **different concentrations** of PSA calibrators among the **kits**.
Record Date Created: 19980717
Record Date Completed: 19980717

18/7/20 (Item 20 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

16042570 **Biosis No.:** 200100214409
Flow cytometric assay for evaluation of the effects of cell density on cytotoxicity and induction of apoptosis
Author: Preobrazhensky Sergey (Reprint); Malugin Alexander; Wentz Myron
Author Address: USANA Research, 3838 West Parkway Blvd., Salt Lake City, UT, 84120, USA** USA
Journal: Cytometry 43 (3): p 199-203 March 1, 2001 2001
Medium: print
ISSN: 0196-4763
Document Type: Article
Record Type: Abstract
Language: English
Abstract: Background: We used a flow cytometric assay, which allows us to perform precise measurements within a wide range of cell **concentrations** to study the effect of the density of cultured cells on their sensitivity to cytotoxic **compounds**. Methods: To measure cytotoxic action, cells are plated in a 96-well plate at a density ranging from 700 to 100,000 cells/ml and are allowed to grow for 72 h in the presence of **various concentrations** of a cytotoxic agent. To quantitate the number of surviving cells, each sample is **analyzed** in a flow cytometer with equal acquisition time. Viable cells are identified by light scattering characteristics identical to those for untreated

cells. To estimate the amount of viable, apoptotic, or necrotic (late apoptotic) cells, the samples are stained with Annexin V and propidium iodide. Results: Using this method, we found that the cytotoxicity of ascorbic **acid** for malignant lymphoid CEM-C7 cells can be increased significantly when cell density decreases, reaching a value that is typically lower than the normal physiological **concentration** of ascorbic **acid** in blood. Conclusion: The flow cytometric **analysis** described in this study can be useful in comparing the effects of cell density on the cytotoxic action of various **compounds.**

28/7/12 (Item 12 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

09715763 **PMID:** 2123354
Prostanoid synthesis and vascular responses to exogenous arachidonic acid following cerebral ischemia in piglets.
Leffler C W; Mirro R; Armstead W M; Busija D W; Thelin O
Department of Physiology, University of Tennessee, Memphis 38163.
Prostaglandins (UNITED STATES) Sep 1990 , 40 (3) p241-8 , **ISSN:** 0090-6980--Print **Journal Code:** 0320271
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
In newborn pigs, cerebral ischemia abolishes both increased cerebral prostanoid production and cerebral vasodilation in response to hypercapnia and hypotension. Attenuation of prostaglandin endoperoxide synthase activity could account for the failure to increase prostanoid synthesis and loss of responses to these stimuli. To **test** this possibility, arachidonic **acid** (3, 6, or 30 micrograms/ml) was placed under cranial windows in newborn pigs that had been exposed to 20 min of cerebral ischemia. The conversion to prostanoids and pial arteriolar responses to the arachidonic **acid** were measured. At all **three concentrations**, arachidonic **acid** caused similar increases in pial arteriolar diameter in sham control piglets and piglets 1 hr postischemia. Topical arachidonic **acid** caused dose-dependent increases of PGE2 in cortical periarachnoid cerebral spinal fluid. 6-keto-PGF1 alpha and TXB2 only increased at the highest **concentration** of arachidonic **acid** (30 micrograms/ml). Cerebral ischemia did not decrease the conversion of any **concentration** of arachidonic **acid** to PGE2, 6-keto-PGF1 alpha, or TXB2. We conclude that ischemia and subsequent reperfusion do not result in inhibition of prostaglandin endoperoxide synthase in the newborn pig brain. Therefore, the mechanism for the impaired prostanoid production in response to hypercapnia and hypotension following cerebral ischemia appears to involve reduction in release of free arachidonic **acid.**
Record Date Created: 19910107
Record Date Completed: 19910107

28/7/14 (Item 14 from file: 24)
DIALOG(R)File 24: CSA Life Sciences Abstracts

0001707419 IP Accession No: 4030986
Effects of tachykinins on the secretory activity of rat Sertoli cells

in vitro
Rao, JN; Debeljuk, L; Bartke, A Department of Physiology, Southern Illinois University School of Medicine, Carbondale, IL 62901-6512, USA Endocrinology , v 136 , n 3 , p 1315-1318 , March 1995
Publication Date: 1995
Document Type: Journal Article
Record Type: Abstract
Language: English
Summary Language: English
ISSN: 0013-7227
File Segment: CSA Neurosciences Abstracts
Abstract:
In the present study we **investigated** the effects of various tachykinins on the secretory activity of rat Sertoli cells in vitro. Sertoli cells were isolated from testes of immature Sprague Dawley rats, cultured for 4 days and thereafter incubated with **three concentrations** of **substance** P (SP), neurokinin A (NKA), neuropeptide K (NPK) or neuropeptide gamma (NPG) for 24 h. Levels of transferrin and lactic **acid** were determined in the culture media and expressed per mu g of cellular DNA. Among all the peptides studied, NPG exhibited the greatest stimulatory effect on the release of transferrin and lactate, with NKA and NPK being less potent and SP being the least potent. Also, the effects of tachykinins on the aromatase activity of cultured Sertoli cells, as reflected by their ability to metabolize testosterone to estradiol (E sub(2)), were studied. No stimulatory effect was observed at lower **concentrations** (1 pM), while at 100 pM both NPG and NKA increased estradiol levels in the medium. SP and NPK had no significant effect on estradiol levels in the medium. This study reveals that tachykinins are able to influence the secretory activity of Sertoli cells, and that some of these peptides can also enhance the aromatase activity. Thus there is a possibility that tachykinins may have a physiological role as modulators of the function of Sertoli cells.

28/7/15 (Item 15 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

14053151 **Biosis No.:** 199799687211
Pediculicidal activity of an antidandruff shampoo in a 1 percent copper-oleate formulation
Author: Iannantuono Ruben F (Reprint); Devoto Flavio; Saitta Marcelo F; Del Rosario Valicenti Maria; Gomez Fernando; Gonzalez Claudio; Palis Mariana; Cutrera Karina
Author Address: 1 Catedra Farmacologia, Facultad Medicina, UBA, Paraguay 2155, piso 15, Buenos Aires, Argentina**Argentina
Journal: Advances in Therapy 14 (3): p 134-139 1997 1997
ISSN: 0741-238X
Document Type: Article
Record Type: Abstract
Language: English

Abstract: The efficacy and tolerability of an antidandruff shampoo (P&P) containing 1% copper oleate in aqueous suspension against Pediculus capitis were **evaluated** in a two-phase study. In phase I, lice were collected from children's heads and within 4 hours were exposed to plain water (control), **three different concentrations** and **formulations** of permethrins, and to P&P (three **concentrations**). Most lice, except

those exposed to water, were killed in less than 60 seconds. Phase II of the study consisted of a randomized, open **trial** with parallel-group, placebo-controlled, 1-day follow-up. Fifty-two patients with pediculosis had shampoo with copper oleate or placebo applied over the hair; lice were exposed for at least 60 seconds. Lice, nymphs, and nits were removed with a fine steel-tooth comb. Data were **analyzed** by way of the Mann-Whitney **test** (main outcome measure: rate of live or dead lice per patient). Efficacy was 95.22% in the P&P group (n = 26) and 61.25% in the placebo group (n = 26) (P lt .00001). Hypersensitivity reactions were assessed at the end of treatment and during the following 24 hours. Our **trials** showed that P&P is active against P. capitis and effective in the treatment of pediculosis, with a good safety profile.

28/7/17 (Item 17 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

14431371 **Biosis No.**: 199800225618
Effects of CO2 on competition between a cyanobacterium and eukaryotic phytoplankton
Author: Caraco N F; Miller R
Author Address: Inst. Ecosystem Studies, PO Box AB, Millbrook, NY 12545, USA**USA
Journal: Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 55 (1): p 54-62 Jan., 1998 1998
Medium: print
ISSN: 0706-652X
Document Type: Article
Record Type: Abstract
Language: English
Abstract: To distinguish whether there is a causal link between cyanobacterial dominance and low CO2 and (or) the associated high pH, we ran duplicate competition **experiments** using a factorial design Of CO2 by **alkalinity**. In various treatments, **three concentrations** of **alkalinity** (ca. 50, 500, and 5000 muequiv. cntdotL-1) and CO2 (ca. 1.3, 13, and 130 JIM) generated three pH values (ca. 7, 8, and 9). At the end of about a 1-week incubation, Aphanizomenon flos aquae was the only cyanobacterium present, while the chlorophytes Scenedesmus and Selenastrum along with unidentified flagellates comprised the eukaryotic phytoplankton. The treatments had a dramatic effect on cyanobacterial biomass, which varied from >90% to 0% of the total phytoplankton biomass across treatments. Variation in percent cyanobacteria was better related to pH than to CO2. At pH 8 and 9, percent cyanobacteria was relatively high at all CO2 **concentrations**. Only at pH 7 was percent cyanobacteria negatively related to CO2 **concentration**. These results demonstrate both direct and indirect effects of CO2 on cyanobacterial dominance but suggest that, for A. flos aquae, the indirect impact of CO2 (pH alteration) is most important. The impact of CO2 on this cyanobacterium, therefore, depends on the **alkalinity** of the system.

43/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73: EMBASE

0070392564 **EMBASE No:** 1975176417
Leukocyte migration inhibition test (MIF) for detection of

hypersensitivity to chromium. I. MIF with the use of a combination of human albumin with chromium as an antigen (Polish)
Czernielewski A.; Libiszowski T.; Dudek H.
Klin. Dermatol., AM, Lodz, Poland
Corresp. Author/Affil: : Klin. Dermatol., AM, Lodz, Poland
Przeglad Dermatologiczny (PRZEGL. DERMATOL.) December 1, 1974 , 61/6 (797-802)
CODEN: PRDEA **ISSN:** 0033-2526
Document Type: Journal **Record Type:** Abstract
Language: Polish
A combination of human albumin with chromium was prepared as an antigen for testing chromium sensitivity. Using this **compound** and the leukocyte migration inhibition **test,** studies were made of 19 individuals. In 13, with positive patch **tests** from chromium, mean values of the migration inhibition index for **3 concentrations** used ranged within 0.65 to 0.84. In 6 controls with negative patch **test** results, mean values of the index for the **3 concentrations** used were 1.0, 1.09, and 0.94 respectively. The results indicate that MIF may be considered to be a sensitive extrasomatic **test** for the detection of hypersensitivity to chromium **compounds.** The migration inhibition showed a correlation with the intensity of reaction of the patch **test.**

43/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

05461272 **PMID:** 1032125
Effects of vehicles and elicitation concentration in contact dermatitis testing. I. Experimental contact sensitization in humans.
Marzulli F N; Maibach H I
Contact dermatitis **(** DENMARK) Dec 1976 , 2 (6) p325-9 , **ISSN:** 0105-1873--Print **Journal Code:** 7604950
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Comparative Study; Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
A study was made to **evaluate** the effects of vehicle and challenge **concentration** on response of human subjects to potential allergens. In the vehicle studies the modified Draize **test** was used to **test** the response of subjects to cinnamic aldehyde and to costus oil, administered at two **skin** sites, in petrolatum and in 95% ethyl alcohol. In two **tests** of costus oil, alcohol proved to be more effective in eliciting a response than petrolatum; on the other hand, in one **test** with cinnamic aldehyde, no difference in results was obtained with these two vehicles. In the **concentration** studies, subjects known to be sensitive to the **test substance** were tested by the Al **test** with costus oil (**three concentrations**), chloracetamide (four **concentrations**), or thimerosal (**three concentrations**); petrolatum was used as the vehicle in each case. Results of the vehicle **test** showed no compelling reason for the selection of one vehicle rather than another. Results of the **concentration tests** indicated that **concentration** does have an effect on the intensity and frequency of reactions to potential allergens.
Record Date Created: 19780310
Record Date Completed: 19780310

43/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File 6: NTIS

0669652 **NTIS Accession Number:** PB-274 082/7/XAB
Cutaneous Irritation in the Topical Application of Emetine NSC-33669 to New Zealand White Rabbits
(Final rept)
Murphy, J. C. ; Skierkowski, P. ; Watson, E. S. ; Folk, R. M. ; Litterst, C. L.
Mississippi Univ., University. Research Inst. of Pharmaceutical Sciences.
Sponsor: Battelle Columbus Toxicology Program Office, McLean, Va.
20 Jul 77 19p
Journal Announcement: GRAI7804
Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547; and email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.
NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01
Contract Number: N01-CM-43746
The **skin** irritation potential of topically applied Emetine NSC-33669 on New Zealand white rabbits was **evaluated** utilizing the method of Draize. Histologic studies of selected tissues including **skin test** sites were performed. Topically applied Emetine at **concentrations** of 1, 3, and 9 percent produced moderate to severe **skin** irritation as shown by PII scores in excess of 5. Histopathologic **examination** of the **skin** sites confirmed the Draize findings, showing that all **three concentrations** of Emetine produced an increase in **skin** thickness from a control of 0.009 mm to an average of .018 mm and varying degrees of ulceration and inflammation. No visible macro- or microscopic lesions were found in the kidney, spleen, liver, large or small intestine, bone, bone marrow, and ovaries or testes of the **test** animals that were treatment related. It was concluded that Emetine is a moderate to severe **skin** irritant but does not produce organ toxicity in rabbits at **concentrations** of 9% or less when topically applied.

43/7/6 (Item 6 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

05684668 **PMID:** 341904
Clinical study of the relationship between dose and response to halopredone acetate in dermatoses.
Rampini E; Rastelli A; Divano C
Arzneimittel-Forschung (GERMANY, WEST) 1977 , 27 (12) p2399-403 ,
ISSN: 0004-4172--Print **Journal Code:** 0372660
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Clinical Trial; Comparative Study; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
A comparative clinical **investigation** with **three different concentrations** of 17,21-bis(acetyloxy)-2-bromo-6beta,9-difluoro-11beta-hydroxypregna-1,4-dien e-3,20-dione (halopredone acetate; Topicon), a new topical corticosteroid, has been made to assess the optimum **concentration** of active **substance** to be incorporated into cream on the

basis of the therapeutic effects achieved in dermatologic patients. The remarkable therapeutical effectiveness of the new steroid, however, has made it impossible to ascertain statistically significant differences between preparations containing either 0.01%, 0.025% or 0.05% of active **substance**, and to gain thereby a clear answer concerning the relationship between dose and response. Numerous haematochemical controls were made during the **trials**. In particular, we determined the plasma cortisol levels in patients suffering from large lesions requiring prolonged occlusive medication. No significant alterations of the basal values were observed. As already observed in animals, halopredone, acetate is devoid in humans also of the wellknown effects on the hypophysial-adrenal axis due to transcutaneous absorption of steroids.
Record Date Created: 19780310
Record Date Completed: 19780310

43/7/12 (Item 12 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

08247604 **PMID:** 3096592
Terfenadine reduces skin and conjunctival reactivity in grass pollen allergic children.
Kjellman N I; Andersson B
Clinical allergy **(** ENGLAND) Sep 1986 , 16 (5) p441-9 , **ISSN:** 0009-9090--Print **Journal Code:** 0311172
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Terfenadine suspension, 30 mg b.i.d., was compared with placebo in a randomized, double-blind cross-over study in twenty-five children, 6-12 years of age, with grass pollen induced allergic rhinoconjunctivitis. The patients were treated during two 7-day periods separated by a 4-day wash-out period. Efficacy was assessed during a period without provoking pollen in the air. At the end of each treatment period, **skin-prick tests** were carried out in quadruplicate with **three concentrations** of grass pollen extracts (identical batches of Pharmalgen) and histamine HCl, 1 and 10 mg/ml, as were conjunctival provocations with the same grass pollen. The mean size of weals caused by allergen and histamine was significantly smaller after terfenadine than after placebo; in fact, terfenadine increased the tolerance to the allergen by a factor of ten. Similarly, the tolerance to conjunctival provocation was significantly increased during terfenadine treatment as compared with placebo. There was no significant difference between the treatments in scores for alertness and salivation. Seasonal symptoms were mild when the children were allowed to use terfenadine in an open follow-up study. Thus, terfenadine reduced specific as well as non-specific reactivity in grass pollen allergic children and caused few side effects.
Record Date Created: 19870122
Record Date Completed: 19870122

43/7/13 (Item 13 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73: EMBASE

0073556595 **EMBASE No:** 1988017488

Cutaneous accidents due to self-defence sprays

ACCIDENTS CUTANES AUX BOMBES D'AUTODEFENSE

Schmutz J.L.; Rigon J.L.; Mougeolle J.-M.; Weber M.; Beurey J.
Clinique Dermatologique, Hopital Fournier, F-54000 Nancy, France
Corresp. Author/Affil: : Clinique Dermatologique, Hopital Fournier, F-54000 Nancy, France

Annales de Dermatologie et de Venereologie (ANN. DERMATOL. VENEREOL.) (France) December 1, 1987 , 114/10 (1211-1216)
CODEN: ADVED **ISSN:** 0151-9638
Document Type: Journal **Record Type:** Abstract
Language: French **Summary language:** English

The free sale of 'self-defence sprays' and the use of such weapons by the police and riot squads account for the increase observed in the frequency of cutaneous accidents. Tear gases. 1. CN, or chloracetophenone, is a **compound** insoluble in water and soluble in alcohol, ether and carbon sulphide. MACE is CN dissolved in methylchloroform. 2. CS, or orthochlorobenzylidene malononitrile is also insoluble in water and can be used in sprays in **concentrations** of 2 to 8 p. 100, propelled by such gases as freons. Clinical effects. 1. **Experimental.** When these gases are suspended in air they mostly act on the eyes, producing blepharospasm, conjunctivitis and photophobia; they have only minor effects on the **skin.** When applied directly onto the **skin** they produce extreme irritation with erythema and vesicles. The higher the degree of humidity, the more severe the lesions. In animals and in man CN and CS behave as potential allergens on repeated exposures. 2. Accidental. Tear gases may have two effects: they usually produce irritant dermatitis, but also sometimes a genuine eczema. In aggressors exposed to these sprays the lesions develop in two stages: first, redness and burning sensation on the face - which characteristically is only affected on one side owing to the lateral projection of the tear gas - then, on the following day there appears an oedema similar to Quincke's oedema, with swelling of the eyelids. Oozing rapidly turns to crusts, and in the absence of treatment infection is the rule. Cure requires as many as 10 to 15 days of treatment. Habitual offenders may present with acute eczema of the face. Eczema may also affect those factory workers who become sensitized and develop allergy. A different course is possible, with rapid improvement under therapy followed by relapse after about one week, reflecting sensitization. **Skin tests.** Owing to the risk of sensitization, routine **skin tests** are not recommended. For such **tests** CN or CS crystals must be dissolved in methylethylketone then incorporated in olive oil. **Three concentrations** may be used: 1:100,000, 1:10,000 and 1:1,000. The results of **tests** performed with the 'self-defence sprays' themselves are difficult to **evaluate** in view of the impurities contained in these sprays. Treatment. Tear gases dispersed in air deposit as a powder which must be cleared away by changing clothes, brushing one's hair, washing with oil or a cleansing milk, then rinsing with large amounts of water and finally applying a cream containing corticosteroids of antibiotics. There are no sequelae after cure, except for an occasional sensitization.

43/7/17 (Item 17 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

09084289 **Biosis No.:** 198885053180
EFFECT OF DETERGENT ON SKIN
Author: MATHUR A K (Reprint); GUPTA B N; AGARWAL C; PANGTEY B S; SINGH A
Author Address: INDUSTRIAL TOXICOL RES CENT, LUCKNOW**INDIA
Journal: Indian Journal of Medical Sciences 41 (8): p 168-171 1987
ISSN: 0019-5359
Document Type: Article
Record Type: Abstract
Language: ENGLISH
Abstract: The effect of **three concentrations** of a synthetic detergent on animal body weight, **skin** reactions and certain selected intracellular enzymes in **skin** has been **investigated** by guinea pig whole body immersion **test. Skin** reactions showed slight to well developed erythema. The activities of **acid** and **alkaline** phosphatases increased at 2.5 and 5.0% **concentrations**, while glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogeanse and B-glucoronidase increased at 1.0, 2.5 and 5% **concentrations** and succinic dehydrogenase decreased at highest exposure group.

43/7/23 (Item 23 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

09901822 **PMID:** 2024984
Effects of tretinoin on photodamaged skin. A histologic study.
Bhawan J; Gonzalez-Serva A; Nehal K; Labadie R; Lufrano L; Thorne E G; Gilchrest B A
Department of Dermatology, Boston (Mass) University School of Medicine 02118.
Archives of dermatology (UNITED STATES) May 1991 , 127 (5) p666-72 , **ISSN:** 0003-987X--Print **Journal Code:** 0372433
Publishing Model Print; Erratum in Arch Dermatol 1991 Sep;127(9) 1382
Document type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Multicenter Study; Randomized Controlled Trial; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
The histologic effects of topical tretinoin therapy on photodamaged facial **skin** were **investigated** in two 24-week, double-blind, randomized, vehicle-controlled studies involving 533 subjects at eight US centers. **Three concentrations** of tretinoin (0.05%, 0.01%, and 0.001%) in a new emollient cream were studied. Pretherapy and posttherapy biopsy specimens from the periorbital (crow's foot) area were **examined** by conventional light microscopy and computerized image **analysis.** Four significant dose-dependent differences from vehicle were found in the tretinoin groups: increased epidermal thickness, increased granular layer thickness, decreased melanin content, and stratum corneum compaction. There was no significant difference between 0.001% tretinoin and the vehicle, and no obvious dermal changes were detected in any group. The four epidermal changes in tretinoin-treated **skin** establish the biologic activity of the new emollient cream **formulation** and may partially account for the clinical improvements in photodamage observed in the same group of subjects.
Record Date Created: 19910531

Record Date Completed: 19910531

43/7/24 (Item 24 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File 6: NTIS

2448035 **NTIS Accession Number:** OTS0570868/XAB
Initial Submission: Primary Skin Irritation of Para Toluene Sulfonic Acid in Humans with Cover Letter dated 08/07/1992
Product Investigations, Inc.
Corporate Source Codes: 888888888
Sponsor: ; Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Toxic Substances.
Report Number: 8EHQ-0892-10286
27 Aug 1992 48p
Language: English
Journal Announcement: USGRDR0913
The quality of the documents listed in the Office of Toxic Substances database may not meet usual NTIS standards but are included to further the opportunity for the scientific and technical community to locate materials which may not be available elsewhere. The content is the responsibility of OTS. Sponsored by Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. Office of Toxic Substances.
Product reproduced from digital image. Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)605-6900; and email at orders@ntis.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.
NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A04
Country of Publication: United States
The procedure was a single-blind **evaluation** in a randomly selected group of panelists from a local institution. The **test** material was one of several being evainated concurrently on the members of this panel. Each **concentration** of the **test** material was assigned a distinct and separate contact site on each panelist for a series of four (4) consecutive twenty-four-hour applications. Starting with the 6.25% **concentration**, each incremental concentra- tion was to be phased into the study at twenty-four-hour intervals if the **skin** proved tolerant to the lower **concentrations**. If the 6.25% **concentration** proved to be too irritating, a 1% **concentration** was started, to be followed by 2% and **3% concentrations.**

43/7/25 (Item 25 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73: EMBASE

0075339971 **EMBASE No:** 1993119513
Effects of topical tretinoin on skin micro-roughness. Evaluation with optical profilometry
EFFETTI DELLA TRETINOINA TOPICA SULLA MICRORUGOSITA CUTANEA. VALUTAZIONE CON PROFILOMETRIA OTTICA
Pepe P.; Seidenari S.; Di Nardo A.; Giannetti A.
Clinica Dermatologica, Universita degli Studi, Policlinico, Via del Pozzo 71, 41100 Modena, Italy
Corresp. Author/Affil: Pepe P.: Clinica Dermatologica, Universita degli Studi, Policlinico, Via del Pozzo 71, 41100 Modena, Italy
Giornale Italiano di Dermatologia e Venereologia (G. ITAL. DERMATOL. VENEREOL.) **(** Italy) December 1, 1992 , 127/12 (XXXIII-XXXVII)

CODEN: GIDVD **ISSN:** 0026-4741
Document Type: Journal ; Article **Record Type:** Abstract
Language: Italian **Summary language:** English; Italian

Thirty healthy females, without dermatosis, aged from 25 to 55, with mild (27%), moderate (45%), serious photodamaged **skin** (18%), applied topical tretinoin in **3 different concentrations** (0.01%; 0.025%; 0.05%) on the face, daily, for 4 months. After clinical scoring, silicone replicas were carried out on the treated sites, before and after therapy. These replicas, metallized with gold, were **examined** with SEM technique and underwent computerized optical profilometric **analysis. Analysis** of the replicas showed a decrease of Ra (mean roughness value), S (profile length) and Rn (number of peaks per cm) except for subjects aged from 45 to 55, in which Rn increased. The most effective **concentration** was the lowest (0.01%). A critical **analysis** of the results is carried out, considering the exogenous factors (moisturizers, lack of exposure to the sun, **skin** irritation) which may have influenced them.

43/7/28 (Item 28 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

10272914 **PMID:** 1552056
Tretinoin emollient cream: a new therapy for photodamaged skin.
Olsen E A; Katz H I; Levine N; Shupack J; Billys M M; Prawer S; Gold J; Stiller M; Lufrano L; Thorne E G
Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710.
Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology (UNITED STATES) Feb 1992 , 26 (2 Pt 1) p215-24 , **ISSN:** 0190-9622--Print **Journal Code:** 7907132
Publishing Model Print; Comment in J Am Acad Dermatol. 1993 Feb;28(2 Pt 1) 283-4; Comment in PMID 8432938
Document type: Clinical Trial; Comparative Study; Journal Article; Multicenter Study; Randomized Controlled Trial; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
BACKGROUND: Tretinoin administered topically in 0.1% **concentration** has been shown to improve the wrinkling and irregular pigmentation of photoaged **skin.** OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this study was to assess the safety and efficacy of various **concentrations** of tretinoin in a new emollient cream base in the treatment of photoaged **skin.** METHODS: **Three concentrations** of tretinoin (0.05%, 0.01%, and 0.001%) in a new emollient cream **formulation** were compared with vehicle in a 24-week, double-blind, randomized, multicenter study of 296 subjects with photodamaged facial **skin.** RESULTS: Tretinoin emollient cream 0.05% gave a significantly better global response to therapy than vehicle (p less than 0.001), with 68% of subjects exhibiting improvement at the end of therapy, compared with 43% of subjects in the vehicle group. An excellent or good response was found in 26% of subjects treated with tretinoin emollient cream 0.05% versus 11% of vehicle-treated subjects. Fine wrinkling, mottled hyperpigmentation, and roughness were more improved in subjects who received tretinoin emollient cream 0.05% than in vehicle-treated subjects (p less than 0.05). No significant difference was found between vehicle and tretinoin emollient cream 0.01% or 0.001%. Histologic **examination** showed increases in epidermal

and granular layer thickness, decreased melanin content and compaction of the stratum corneum after therapy with tretinoin emollient cream 0.05% or 0.01%. Mild to moderate **skin** reactions, such as erythema, peeling, and burning, were the most common side effects and, although most prevalent in the group using the 0.05% **concentration**, generally did not limit tretinoin use. CONCLUSION: Tretinoin emollient cream 0.05% appears to be safe and effective in the treatment of photodamaged **skin.**
Record Date Created: 19920430
Record Date Completed: 19920430

43/7/44 (Item 44 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73: EMBASE

0077223818 **EMBASE No:** 1998133884
Irritation potential of a new topical tretinoin formulation and a commercially-available tretinoin formulation as measured by patch testing in human subjects
Mills O.H. Jr.; Berger R.S.
223 Hwy. 18, East Brunswick, NJ 08816, United States
Corresp. Author/Affil: Mills Jr. O.H.: 223 Hwy. 18, East Brunswick, NJ 08816, United States
Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology (J. Am. Acad. Dermatol.) **(** United States) May 13, 1998 , 38/4 (S11-S16)
CODEN: JAADD **ISSN:** 0190-9622
Document Type: Journal ; Review **Record Type:** Abstract
Language: English **Summary language:** English
Number of References: 2
Background: A novel tretinoin preparation uses polyolprepolymer-2, a **compound** designed to reduce **skin** irritation by helping retain drugs on anti in the surface layers of the **skin.** Objective: We used patch testing to measure the effect of polyolprepolymer-2 on tretinoin-associated irritation. Methods: Two patch **test** studies were conducted. The first assessed the effect of polyolprepolymer-2 by comparing commercially-available tretinoin **formulations** with respective polyolprepolymer-containing **formulations** of 0.025% tretinoin gel and 0.025%, 0.05%, and 0.1% tretinoin creams. The second assessed the effect of the polyolprepolymer-2 **concentration** on the potential decrease in irritation by comparing: (1) a commercially-available tretinoin cream with prototype tretinoin creams containing 20% polyolprepolymer-2 at **three different concentrations** of tretinoin (0.025%, 0.05%, and 0.1%): and (2) the effect of **three different** polyolprepolymer-2 **concentrations** (10%, 15%, and 20) in prototype tretinoin creams on cumulative irritation. Patch agents were assigned to subjects according to a randomization schedule, and during a period of 5 days each subject received three 24-hour exposures to the **test** materials. Twenty-four hours elapsed between old patch removal and new patch application. Results: In the first study, the tretinoin gel and cream containing polyolprepolymer-2 caused significantly less irritation than all equivalent **formulations** of the commercially-available tretinoin gel and creams except the 0.025% cream **formulation.** Irritation scores were not significantly different in terms of irritation in the 0.025% creams although scores did indicate a trend towards lower irritation with 0.025% tretinoin cream containing polyolprepolymer-2. In the second study, the tretinoin gel containing polyolprepolymer-2 and the three tretinoin prototype creams also

containing polyolprepolymer-2 caused significantly less irritation than comparable **concentrations** of the commercially-available tretinoin. In addition, the 0.025% tretinoin gel **formulation** containing polyolprepolymer-2 was no more irritating than the commercially-available 0.025% tretinoin cream. Conclusion: Tretinoin **formulations** containing polyolprepolymer-2 are, in general, less irritating than the currently marketed tretinoin **formulations.**

43/7/46 (Item 46 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144: Pascal

13799865 PASCAL No.: 98-0514384
A randomized, vehicle-controlled trial of tacrolimus ointment for treatment of atopic dermatitis in children
BOGUNIEWICZ M; FIEDLER V C; RAIMER S; LAWRENCE I D; LEUNG D Y M; HANIFIN J M
Division of Pediatric Allergy-Immunology, National Jewish Medical and Research Center and the Department of Pediatrics, University of Colorado
Health Sciences Center, Denver, United States; Department of Dermatology,
University of Illinois at Chicago, United States
Journal: Journal of allergy and clinical immunology
, 1998, 102 (4
PART1) 637-644
ISSN: 0091-6749 CODEN: JACIBY Availability: INIST-2059; 354000070677060150
No. of Refs.: 27 ref.
Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)
Country of Publication: United States
Language: English
Background: A topical **formulation** of tacrolimus, an immunosuppressant currently marketed for the prevention of rejection after solid organ transplant, is a potential therapeutic agent for atopic dermatitis. Objective: We sought to determine the safety and efficacy of tacrolimus ointment in pediatric patients with moderate-to-severe atopic dermatitis. Methods: In this double-blind, vehicle-controlled multicenter **trial** , children ages 7 to 16 years were treated with twice daily application of tacrolimus ointment at 1 of **3 concentrations** (0.03% (n = 43), 0.1% (n = 49), or 0.3% (n = 44)) or vehicle (n = 44) for up to 22 days, with a 2-week follow-up period. Results: The Physician's Global **Evaluation** of clinical response showed that 69% (95% confidence interval: 53-82) of patients in the 0.03% tacrolimus ointment group, 67% (95% confidence interval: 52-81) in the 0.1% tacrolimus ointment group, and 70% (95% confidence interval: 54-83) in the 0.3% tacrolimus ointment group, compared with 38% (95% confidence interval: 24-54) in the vehicle group, had a marked to excellent (>=75%) improvement or clearing of their atopic dermatitis (P =.005, .007, and.004, respectively for the 3 tacrolimus groups compared with the vehicle group). The mean percent improvement for a modified Eczema Area and Severity Index at end of treatment for each of the 3 tacrolimus groups (0.03%, 72%; 0.1%, 77%; and 0.3%, 81%) was significantly better than that of the vehicle group (26%; P <.001). The median percent reduction in pruritus was significantly greater for tacrolimus-treated patients (74% to 89%) than for vehicle-treated patients (51%, P

=.027). No serious systemic adverse events were noted, and systemic absorption was minimal. Conclusion: Tacrolimus ointment appears to be safe and effective in children with atopic dermatitis.

43/7/52 (Item 52 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144: Pascal

14882569 PASCAL No.: 01-0030123
Topical photodynamic therapy with 5-aminolaevulinic acid does not induce hair regrowth in patients with extensive alopecia areata
BISSONNETTE R; SHAPIRO J; ZENG H; MCLEAN D I; LUI H
Division of Dermatology, Vancouver General Hospital and University of British Columbia, 835 West 10th Avenue, Vancouver, BC V5Z 4E8, Canada
Journal: British journal of dermatology : (1951)
, 2000, 143 (5) 1032-1035
ISSN: 0007-0963 CODEN: BJDEAZ Availability: INIST-1043; 354000093038690210
No. of Refs.: 10 ref.
Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)
Country of Publication: United Kingdom
Language: English
Background Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is a new modality involving the administration of a photosensitizer, or photosensitizer precursor, followed by its activation with light to generate a therapeutic effect. 5-Aminolaevulinic **acid** (ALA) is a photosensitizer precursor that is transformed by cells into protoporphyrin IX (PpIX), which can in turn be activated by red light. Objectives To **investigate** the effect of PDT in alopecia areata (AA). Methods In six patients with extensive AA, topical ALA lotion at 5%, 10% and 20% as well as the vehicle lotion alone were applied separately to different scalp areas, followed 3 h later by exposure to red light at each treatment session. Results No significant hair growth was observed after 20 twice-weekly treatment sessions. A significant increase in erythema and pigmentation was observed for the **three concentrations** of ALA lotion vs. the vehicle, implying that a phototoxic PDT effect was achieved in the **skin**. In vivo fluorescence spectroscopy in one patient showed an increase in red PpIX fluorescence 3 h after ALA application followed by a decrease after light exposure. On fluorescence microscopy, bright red fluorescence was present in the epidermis and sebaceous glands, but not in the inflammatory infiltrate surrounding the hair follicle following ALA application. Conclusions PDT was ineffective in the treatment of AA.

43/7/55 (Item 55 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

13856792 **PMID**: 10940508
Dermal toxicity of topical (-)epigallocatechin-3-gallate in BALB/c and SKH1 mice.
Stratton S P; Bangert J L; Alberts D S; Dorr R T
Arizona Cancer Center, 1515 North Campbell Ave., Tucson, AR 85724, USA.

Cancer letters (IRELAND) Sep 29 2000 , 158 (1) p47-52 , **ISSN:** 0304-3835--Print **Journal Code:** 7600053
Contract/Grant No.: CA09629; CA; NCI NIH HHS United States; CA27502; CA; NCI NIH HHS United States; ES06694; ES; NIEHS NIH HHS United States
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article; Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
(-)Epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG), the major polyphenolic component of green tea, inhibits **experimental** chemical and physical carcinogenesis, yet little toxicological data has been reported. Therefore, we performed studies on the dermal toxicity of EGCG applied in an ointment **formulation** in mice. Female BALB/c mice were dehaired with a topical depilatory and administered 75 microl EGCG in hydrophilic Ointment U.S.P. at **three concentrations** (10, 3, and 1%, all w/w) daily for 30 days. At the 10% **concentration**, gross toxicity was manifested by the formation of erythema and papular lesions by day 5. A 7% reduction in weight was observed by day 15. No toxicity was observed at the two lower **concentrations** or in the vehicle control group. Also, no toxicity was observed when mice were dehaired by shaving. This study was repeated in female SKH1 mice, an outbred hairless strain that does not require depilation. No toxicity was observed in the SKH1 mice, indicating that daily topical EGCG appears non-toxic in normal **skin**. However, use of topical depilatories may potentiate dermal toxicity of EGCG.
Record Date Created: 20001012
Record Date Completed: 20001012

43/7/65 (Item 65 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

14781195 **PMID:** 12005117
Skin irritation typing and grading based on laser Doppler perfusion imaging.
Fullerton Ann; Rode Birgitte; Serup Jorgen
Department of Dermatological Research, Leo Pharmaceutical Products Ltd, Ballerup, Denmark. Jstoeier@dlf.org
Skin research and technology - official journal of International Society for Bioengineering and the Skin (ISBS) and International Society for Digital Imaging of Skin (ISDIS) and International Society for Skin Imaging (ISSI) (Denmark) Feb 2002 , 8 (1) p23-31 , **ISSN:** 0909-752X--Print **Journal Code:** 9504453
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Clinical Trial; Comparative Study; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
BACKGROUND/AIMS: Vasodilation with increased cutaneous perfusion is an essential part of an irritant inflammatory response. The aim of the present study was to **investigate** the usefulness of the high-resolution laser Doppler perfusion imaging (HR-LDPI) technique for **investigating** irritant **skin** reactions. Irritants may elicit clinically different reactions due to different **skin** penetration profiles and different modes of irritant action on the exposed METHODS: Twelve subjects were

tested on the forearms using 24 h occlusive application of **three concentrations** of the irritants sodium lauryl sulphate (SLS) and nonanoic **acid** (NON) and with the topical acne drug all-trans retinoic **acid** (RA). Cutaneous blood flow at baseline, the increase in cutaneous blood flow and the **skin** area having increased perfusion were measured on day 2, day 3 and day 5. RESULTS: Based both on measurement of mean perfusion and area with increased perfusion, it was possible to differentiate between different clinical irritation grades on any study day. The area with increased perfusion exceeded the area with clinically visible **skin** reactions for irritant reactions of grade 1/2 and above. Irritant reactions for individual irritants could furthermore be typed using HR-LDPI. It was possible to differentiate between vehicle treatment and the different dose levels of the irritant **compounds**. A correlation was found between clinical scores for the individual irritants and the mean flow and the area with increased flow. The individual irritants could be differentiated due to different time courses of their **skin** irritation. CONCLUSION: Laser Doppler imaging was found to be an important new method for characterization and grading of the inflammatory response of single exposure irritant reactions. However, standardised study procedures cannot be emphasised enough in order to obtain reliable and useful data.
Record Date Created: 20020513
Record Date Completed: 20020903

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File   9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2009/May 06
         (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
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         (c) 1999 The Gale Group
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File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2009/Apr 16
         (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
File 129:PHIND(Archival) 1980-2009/Feb W3
         (c) 2009 Informa UK Ltd
File 135:NewsRx Weekly Reports 1995-2009/Apr W2
         (c) 2009 NewsRx
Set     Items   Description
S1     562916   CONCENTRATION? ?
S2     151998   COMPOSITION? ? OR COMPOUND? ? OR SUBSTANCE? ? OR ACID
OR ACIDS OR ALKALI? OR FORMULATION? ?
S3     227894   DIFFERENT OR VARIETY OR VARIETIES OR VARIOUS OR VARIED
OR PLURALITY OR  PLURALITIES
S4     260666   SEVERAL OR MANY OR NUMEROUS OR DIVERSE OR ASSORTED OR
SUNDRY
S5     348135   THREE OR 3
S6     210848   LEAST OR MORE()THAN
S7      10579   KIT OR KITS
S8      38013   SKIN OR COSMETIC? ? OR TOILETR???
S9       2360   S5()S1 OR S6(1W)S1 OR S5()S3()S1 OR S6(1W)S3()S1 OR
S4()S1
S10      8645   S1(3W)S2
S11        49   S9(S)S10
S12         0   S11(S)S7(S)S8
S13         2   S11(S)S7
S14         1   S9(S)S2(S)S7(S)S8 [not relevant]
S15         3   S11(S)S8
S16        44   S11 NOT S13:S15
S17        42   RD  (unique items)
S18         2   S17/2003:2004
S19         1   S17/2005:2006
S20        24   S17/2007:2009
S21        15   S17 NOT S18:S20
S22        15   Sort S21/ALL/PD,A

13/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 47)
DIALOG(R)File 47: Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rights reserved.
03798527   Supplier Number: 12671904 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT )
Discovery of a peptide-based renin inhibitor with oral bioavailability
and efficacy.
Kleinert, Hollis D.; Rosenberg, Saul H.; Baker, William R.; Stein,
```

Herman H.; Klinghofer, Vered; Barlow, Jennifer; Spina, Kenneth; Polakowski, James; Kovar, Peter; Cohen, Jerome; Denissen, Jon
Science , v257 , n5078 , p1940(4)
Sept 25 , 1992
CODEN: SCIEAS
ISSN: 0036-8075
Language: ENGLISH **Record Type:** FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
Word Count: 3071 **Line Count:** 00248
...hydroxyquinoline (1.3 mM, except for the human reaction mixture, where none was present). At **least three different concentrations** of **compound** were added, and the solutions were incubated at 37[degrees]C for 1 to 4...
...placed in ice and an aliquot assayed for angiotensin I by means of a commercial **kit** (DuPont Biotechnology Systems). The percent inhibition of the reaction was determined, and the [IC.sub...

15/3,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148: Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rights reserved.
03897249 **Supplier Number:** 07442625 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The selling of Retin-A. (anti-aging drug marketed by Ortho Pharmaceutical Corp.; includes related articles on drug's developer; patients; news coverage; other "miracle drugs") (Health)
Granfield, Mary; Vreeland, Leslie N.
Money , v18 , n4 , p74(9)
April , 1989
ISSN: 0149-4953
Language: ENGLISH
Record Type: FULLTEXT
Word Count: 6574 **Line Count:** 00517

22/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 135)
DIALOG(R)File 135: NewsRx Weekly Reports
(c) 2009 NewsRx. All rights reserved.
0000041061 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Protein Expansion Studies May Lead to New Anesthesia Reversal Drug
Drug Week, November 3, 2000, p.2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Editor's Choice LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
Word Count: 474
... ability to reverse anesthesia in living subjects. The researchers filled jars of water with **three concentrations** of myristic **acid** and a control jar with plain water. Using an anesthesia machine, they bubbled halothane, a...
...s reactions. More goldfish "emerged" from anesthesia (began swimming) in the tank containing the highest **concentration** of myristic **acid.** As the level of myristic acid decreased, so did the numbers of goldfish who responded...

22/3,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rights reserved.
02919290 **Supplier Number:** 77276493 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
In Vitro and in Vivo Estrogenicity of UV Screens.

Schlumpf, Margret; Cotton, Beata; Conscience, Marianne; Haller, Vreni; Steinmann, Beate; Lichtensteiger, Walter
Environmental Health Perspectives , 109 , 3 , 239
March , 2001
Publication Format: Magazine/Journal
ISSN: 0091-6765
Language: English
Record Type: Fulltext **Target Audience:** Academic
Word Count: 6672 **Line Count:** 00608
...at PN 20. Beginning on PN 21, female pups received chow 3430 containing one of **several concentrations** of test **compound** for 4 days, until 1200 hr on PN 25. For each experiment, chemicals were dissolved...

```
FILE 'HCAPLUS, KOSMET' ENTERED AT 15:19:42 ON 06 MAY 2009
L1     1907575 CONCENTRATION# OR STRENGTH# OR DENSIT### OR DENSE?
L2      366942 TITER# OR TITRE# OR TITRATION# OR MOLE OR MOLES OR
MOLALAT?
L3       21375 (DIFFERENT OR VARIETY OR VARIETIES OR VARIOUS OR VARIED
OR PLURALIT###) (1W) (L1 OR L2)
L4        1315 (SEVERAL OR MANY OR NUMEROUS OR DIVERSE OR ASSORTED OR
SUNDRY) (1W) (L1 OR L2)
L5          32 (L3 OR L4) AND (KIT OR KITS)
L6        1685 (L3 OR L4) (S)(TEST OR TESTS OR TRIAL# OR EXPERIMENT# OR
INVESTIGAT? OR RESEARCH)
L7      154682 TEST#/TI
L8         659 (L3 OR L4) AND (TEST#/TI OR TRIAL#/TI OR EXPERIMENT#/TI
OR INVESTIGAT?/TI)
L9         657 L8 NOT L5
L10         657 DUPLICATE REMOVE L9 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L11           2 L3 AND L4 AND L9
L12           2 L11 NOT L5 [not relevant]
L13         655 S L10 NOT L11
L14         157 S (L1/TI OR L2/TI) AND L13

L14   ANSWER 92 OF 157  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN     ***1993:227811***     HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>
DN   118:227811
OREF 118:39235a,39238a
TI   Skin irritation tests on different concentrations of undecanol
AU   Jacobs, Guido A.; Martens, Mark A.
CS   Div. Toxicol., Inst. Hyg. Epidemiol., Brussels, B-1050, Belg.
SO   Journal of the American College of Toxicology (1992), 11(6), 735
     CODEN: JACTDZ; ISSN: 0730-0913
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   The results indicated irritation to the skin as a neat prepn. and
at 50% in PEG 400 and no irritation at 25% in PEG 400 induced by
undecanol.


L14   ANSWER 100 OF 157  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN     ***1990:626089***     HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>
DN   113:226089
OREF 113:38033a,38036a
TI   Skin irritation tests on various concentrations of phosphoric acid
AU   Randall, Debra J.; Robinson, Ellen C.
CS   Dep. Med. Health Sci., Monsanto Co., St. Louis, MO, 63167, USA
SO   Acute Toxicity Data (1990), 1(1), 68-9
     CODEN: ATDAEI; ISSN: 1044-2049
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   Acute toxicity data on phosphoric acid are presented.


L5   ANSWER 24 OF 32  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN   1998:469367  HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>
DN   129:242102
OREF 129:49211a,49214a
TI   False-positive eluate reactivity due to the low-ionic wash
solution used
```

with commercial acid-elution ***kits*

AU Leger, R. M.; Arndt, P. A.; Ciesielski, D. J.; Garratty, G.
CS American Red Cross Blood Services, Southern California Region, Los Angeles, CA, USA
SO Transfusion (Bethesda, Maryland) (1998), 38(6), 565-572
CODEN: TRANAT; ISSN: 0041-1132
PB American Association of Blood Banks
DT Journal
LA English
AB During the use of com. red cell (RBC) acid-elution ***kits*** for adsorption and elution (adsorption/elution) studies with anti-D, unexpected reactive eluates (anti-D) were obtained from D- RBCs. Such results were not obtained with a parallel xylene method or, historically, with heat and ether methods. Single-donor and com. polyclonal anti-D samples were incubated with D+ and D- RBCs. Acid eluates were prepd. by the manufacturers' directions. Variations in the wash step of the eluate prepn. included the use of com. ***kit*** wash soln. vs. phosphate-buffered saline vs. solns. of ***various*** ionic ***strengths*** . Anti-D was eluted from 20 of 22 samples of D- RBCs after incubation with com. polyclonal anti-D (**titer** 512) and from 2 of 3 samples of D- RBCs incubated with single-donor anti-D (**titer** 256). With a low-**titer** (16) single-donor anti-D, 0 of 4 eluates from D- RBCs reacted.

When phosphate-buffered saline was substituted for the com. wash soln., 0 of 11 D- RBC eluates reacted, as compared with 9 of 11 D- RBCs that yielded pos. (1+-2+) eluates with the com. wash soln. If the recommended initial phosphate-buffered saline wash was omitted before the use of the com. wash soln., the eluate reactivity was stronger (2+-3+). When low-ionic-**strength** (<0.03 M) saline was substituted, anti-D was eluted from D- RBCs. All last washes were nonreactive. Antiglobulin tests on all adsorbing D- were neg. Com. wash solns. used for acid elution are at low ionic **strength** and commonly yield superior eluates, but in the presence of high-**titer** antibodies, false-pos. eluates can result. It is our belief that the low-ionic-**strength** wash soln. caused aggregation of IgG and nonspecific attachment of IgG on RBCs. Aggregates will contain IgG serum antibodies in proportion to the **titer** of the antibody. It is this nonspecifically bound antibody that is eluted from antigen-neg. RBCs.
RE.CNT 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 25 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 1996:273604 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>
DN 124:315046
OREF 124:58435a,58438a
TI Method of immunoassaying autoantibody
IN Yabuki, Tetsuro
PA Kanegafuchi Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9603654	A1	19960208	WO 1995-JP1466	19950724

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        W:  US
        RW: DE, FR, GB, IT
     JP 08035965           A     19960206    JP 1994-172726
19940725
     JP 3370786            B2    20030127
     EP 724158             A1    19960731    EP 1995-926015
19950724
        R:  DE, FR, GB, IT
PRAI JP 1994-172726        A     19940725
     WO 1995-JP1466        W     19950724
```

AB A method of immunoassaying an antibody characteristic of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) an a ***kit*** therefor. The quantity of an antibody which combines with a neg. charged substance by means of electrostatic affinity can be obtained by reacting a body fluid with the substance in **each of at least three buffers having ***different*** ionic ***strengths*** , measuring the quantity of the antibody combined with the substance in each buffer, and detg. the difference between the min. value of the measured quantity of the combined antibody and the max. value of the measured quantity thereof on the lower ionic-**strength** side.

Thus it is possible to assay specifically and easily the autoantibody that combines with an antigen by means of electrostatic affinity and that is thought to relate seriously to the pathol. condition of SLE, and to diagnose SLE more accurately.

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 27 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 1988:215549 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090506>>
DN 108:215549
OREF 108:35235a,35238a

TI Method for visual detection of the color intensity of a liquid in a series of vessels containing dyes in ***different* ***concentrations*****

IN Kuypers, Leonardus P. C.; Gribnau, Thomas C. J.
PA AKZO N. V., Neth.
SO Can., 13 pp.
CODEN: CAXXA4
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI CA 1229788	A1	19871201	CA 1984-449693	19840315
PRAI CA 1984-449693		19840315		

AB A method is described where the detection is carried out in the presence of .gtoreq.1 addnl. dyes, so that in the vessels contg. different concns. of the 1st dye a different color or color shade is produced. The method is more reliable. The process may include prior to the visual detection a reaction which leads to a coloration or color change. One suitable reaction is an immunochem. reaction, particularly an enzyme reaction. A test ***kit*** for use in this method is also described.

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2009/UD=200927
         (c) 2009 Thomson Reuters
File 347:JAPIO Dec 1976-2009/Jan(Updated 090503)
         (c) 2009 JPO & JAPIO
Set     Items   Description
S1     506266   CONCENTRATION? ?
S2     242956   COMPOSITION? ? OR COMPOUND? ? OR SUBSTANCE? ? OR ACID
OR ACIDS OR ALKALI? OR FORMULATION? ?
S3      86437   DIFFERENT OR VARIETY OR VARIETIES OR VARIOUS OR VARIED
OR PLURALITY OR  PLURALITIES
S4      29645   SEVERAL OR MANY OR NUMEROUS OR DIVERSE OR ASSORTED OR
SUNDRY
S5     239655   THREE OR 3
S6     135711   LEAST OR MORE()THAN
S7      11598   KIT OR KITS
S8      80935   TEST OR TESTS OR TRIAL? ? OR EXPERIMENT? OR RESEARCH?
OR INVESTIGAT? OR ANALYS? OR ANALYZ? OR EVALUAT? OR EXAMIN?
S9      19337   SKIN OR COSMETIC? ? OR TOILETR???
S10      2696   S5()S1 OR S5()S3(1W)S1 OR S6(1W)S3(1W)S1
S11      1342   S2(S)S10
S12         8   S7/TI AND S11
S13         2   S7(S)S8(S)S9 AND S11 [not relevant]
S14         0   S12 AND S13
S15         8   S12 NOT S13
S16        38   S7/TI AND S9/TI
S17        38   S16 AND S1
S18         0   S10 AND S16
S19         1   S6(3W)S1 AND S16
S20         1   S19 NOT S12:S13
S21       547   S10 AND S2 AND S7:S8
S22         0   S16 AND S21
S23        15   S21 AND S9/TI
S24        77   S21 AND (S7/TI OR S8/TI)
S25        14   S21 AND S7/TI
S26        21   (S23 OR S25) NOT (S12:S13 OR S19)
S27        37   S17 NOT (S23 OR S25 OR S12 OR S13 OR S19)

15/25,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX
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0007974030
WPI Acc no: 1997-064791/199706
Related WPI Acc No: 1992-041509; 1998-085637
XRAM Acc no: C1997-021267
Detection of cells, esp. Salmonella, in food culture or extract -
comprises obtaining cell pellets by centrifuging with microparticles,
releasing the nucleic acid and amplifying a specific target sequence
Patent Assignee: PROMEGA CORP (PROM-N)
Inventor: DIMOND R L; MENDOZA L G; PAHUSKI E E; PRIEST J H; STEBNITZ K
K; ZANDT L
```

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)					Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1990547981 A 19900702; US 19933242 A 19930111
Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type	
US 5587286	A	19961224	199706	B	

Alerting Abstract US A
Method for detecting the presence of cells having nucleic **acid** that

comprises a preselected target segment, in a culture or extract of a food material, comprises: (a) combining an aliquot of the culture or extract with an aq. suspension of a microparticulate carrier to form a clearing soln.; (b) centrifuging the clearing soln. to form a cell pellet, provided that, if the culture is a liq. milk sample, the clearing soln. further comprises a chelating agent; (c) suspending cells from the pellet in a first soln. and treating the first soln. to provide a second soln. of nucleic **acid** from the cells for amplification without isolation of the nucleic **acids** from the other constituents of the cells; (d) subjecting the nucleic **acid** of the second soln. to a nucleic **acid** amplification process to produce a predetermined amplified nucleic **acid** segment only if the preselected target segment is present in the cells suspended from the pellet; and (e) assaying nucleic **acid** after the amplification process for the presence of the predetermined amplified segment.
USE - The method is esp. for detecting Salmonella spp. in milk prods. or meat. **Kits** are provided.
ADVANTAGE - The method is simple and reliable.

Documentation Abstract ...the samples containing 20000 cells/ml at 0 and 3 hours incubation and at all inoculation **concentrations** (0.02, 2, 200 and 20000 cells/ml) after 24 hours incubation time. (GS1).

20/25,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX

0013944020
WPI Acc no: 2004-124444/200413
XRAM Acc no: C2004-050270
Evaluation of cutaneous neurosensitivity comprises applying composition, that comprises of a peripheral nervous system stimulant, to the skin
Patent Assignee: L'OREAL SA (OREA)
Inventor: DE L O; DE LACHARRIERE O; JOURDAIN R; LACHARRIERE O D; RUBINSTENN G

Patent Family (5 patents, 33 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
EP 1374913	A1	20040102	200413	E
FR 2841135	A1	20031226	200413	E
FR 2841136	A1	20031226	200413	E
US 20040037776	A1	20040226	200416	E
JP 2004067681	A	20040304	200417	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): FR 20027869 A 20020625; FR 20027895 A 20020625

Alerting Abstract EP A1 NOVELTY - **Evaluation** of the cutaneous neurosensitivity of an individual comprises applying a **composition** containing 1.10^{-6} to 5.10^{-4} wt.% of a peripheral nervous system stimulant (I) to an area of the individual's **skin** and observing if the individual feels a dysesthetic sensation.
DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT **CLAIMS** are also included for:

1. **cosmetic** treatment comprising performing an **evaluation** as above and treating the **skin** with a **cosmetic** product in accordance with the results;
2. determining the efficacy of a **cosmetic** treatment for cutaneous neurosensitivity by performing an **evaluation** as above, treating

the **skin** with a **cosmetic** product in accordance with the results and repeating the **evaluation**;

3. **kit** comprising containers containing increasing **concentrations** of (I) in a vehicle, at least one container containing vehicle alone, and single-use applicators, where the **concentration** of (I) in at least one container is 1.10^{-6} to 5.10^{-4} wt.%.

USE - The method is useful for identifying people with sensitive **skin**.

27/3/18 (Item 18 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX
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0014112840 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2004-297213/200428
XRAM Acc no: C2004-113620
XRPX Acc No: N2004-236148

Test kit useful for evaluating skin neurosensitivity or allergies comprises a set of applicators comprising a tube containing a test product and a plug of liquid or powder that retains the test product

Patent Assignee: L'OREAL SA (OREA)
Inventor: HIRT J; HIRT J P; HIRT P; JOURDAIN R

Patent Family (5 patents, 33 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
FR 2845005	A1	20040402	FR 200212157	A	20021001	200428	B
EP 1405651	A1	20040407	EP 2003292399	A	20030929	200428	E
US 20040116824	A1	20040617	US 2002428933	P	20021126	200440	E
			US 2003674491	A	20031001		
JP 2005106795	A	20050421	JP 2003377544	A	20031001	200533	NCE
JP 2007192843	A	20070802	JP 2003377544	A	20031001	200753	E
			JP 2007116621	A	20070426		

27/25,K/19 (Item 19 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX
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0013987194 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2004-168242/200416
XRPX Acc No: N2004-134211

Skin acupoint/meridian nitric oxide collection kit for collecting nitric oxide, nitrite, and nitrate, has guiding body comprising liquid outlet for collecting nitric oxide collecting solution injected by liquid inlet

Patent Assignee: MA S (MASS-I)
Inventor: MA S

Patent Family (2 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
US 20040024332	A1	20040205	200416	B
US 7092752	B2	20060815	200654	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2002206814 A 20020727

Alerting Abstract US A1
NOVELTY - A collection system (30) comprises a guiding body (31) provided on predetermined position

of **skin** surface. The guiding body comprises a three-way switch (32) having a liquid inlet (321) which injects nitric oxide collecting solution, and a liquid outlet (323) which collects nitric oxide collecting solution.
DESCRIPTION - An adhesive element (33) made of adhesive material attaches and positions the guiding body on **skin** surface nitric oxide collecting solution is retained inside a collecting cavity (312) on predetermined position of **skin** surface. The guiding body also comprises the collecting cavity and a **skin** window (313). The collecting cavity is adapted for receiving nitric oxide collecting solution and the **skin** window acts as an opening of the collecting cavity for **skin** surface such that when the nitric oxide collecting solution is received inside the collecting cavity and collection **kit** is applied to the **skin** surface, the nitric oxide collecting solution is exposed to the **skin** surface through the **skin** window. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for **skin** acupoint/meridian nitric oxide collecting method.
USE - For collecting nitric oxide, nitrite, and nitrate for assaying nitric oxide **concentration** on **skin** surface.
ADVANTAGE - Collects nitric oxide, nitrite, and nitrate from human's **skin** surface or animal's **skin** surface for determining nitric oxide **concentrations** in acupuncture points or meridians, so as to assay nitric oxide **concentration** on **skin** surface effectively. Provides procedure which is painless, non-toxic, and lack potential infections and side effects.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure is the perspective view of the **skin** acupoint or meridian nitric oxide collection **kit**.
30 Collection system
31 Guiding body
32 Three-way switch
33 Adhesive element
312 Collecting cavity
313 **Skin** window
321 Liquid inlet
323 Liquid outlet

Claims:..surface through said **skin** window(c) injecting a nitric oxide collecting solution having a predetermined **concentration** into said collecting cavity, wherein said nitric oxide collecting solution within said collecting cavity is... ... through said **skin** window;(d) allowing said nitric oxide collecting solution to absorb nitrate and nitrite from said **skin** surface for a predetermined period of time so as to collect said... ... solution; and(e) collecting said final solution from said collecting cavity for assaying nitric oxide **concentration** of said **skin** surface.

27/25,K/22 (Item 22 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX

0013902598 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2004-082044/200408
XRAM Acc no: C2004-033787
XRPX Acc No: N2004-065538
Skin sensitivity testing kit, has temporary tattoo with chemicals applied to skin, where reddened areas formed on skin after removal of tattoo are correlated with chemicals by comparison with map and key

Patent Assignee: BOLBOT J A (BOLB-I); UNIV CRANFIELD (UYCR-N)
Inventor: BOLBOT J A

Patent Family (5 patents, 102 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
WO 2003105694	A1	20031224	200408	B
AU 2003232364	A1	20031231	200451	E
EP 1511425	A1	20050309	200518	E
JP 2005529344	W	20050929	200568	E
US 20050249672	A1	20051110	200574	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): GB 200213437 A 20020612

Alerting Abstract WO A1 NOVELTY - The **kit** has a **cosmetic** product with chemicals, which are incorporated into predetermined areas (12) of a temporary tattoo (30). The tattoo is applied to the **skin** (31) and is removed after a few days. The exposed **skin** is then **examin**ed and reddened areas are correlated with the chemicals that were present in overlaying areas of the tattoo by comparison with a map and a key. DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of **skin** sensitivity **test**ing.
USE - Used for **test**ing the sensitivity of **skin** to chemicals present in a **cosmetic** product e.g. hair care product and for allergy **test**ing.
ADVANTAGE - The temporary tattoo is used as a vehicle for **test**ing any physiological **skin** reaction to the materials present in the tattoo when it is worn on the **skin** for a sufficient period of time.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a schematic view of a temporary tattoo applied to a persons upper arm.
12 Predetermined areas
30 Temporary tattoo
31 **Skin**

Claims:...having a plurality of regions containing different ones and/or different mixtures and/or different **concentrations** of said plurality of chemicals so that the tattoo when on a user's **skin** delivers said chemicals to...

27/25,K/29 (Item 29 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX

0011240024
WPI Acc no: 2002-179657/200223
XRAM Acc no: C2002-055797
Indicator used in skin protective kit for alerting user when sunscreen needs to be reapplied, comprises photochromic molecule, and carrier, and indicator is applied directly to skin without separate adhesive layer
Patent Assignee: FOREST S E (FORE-I); KRUMMEN M S (KRUM-I); PROCTER & GAMBLE CO (PROC); YELTON J A (YELT-I)
Inventor: FOREST S E; KRUMMEN M S; YELTON J A

Patent Family (4 patents, 92 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
WO 2002003949	A2	20020117	200223	B
US 20020022008	A1	20020221	200223	E
AU 200171593	A	20020121	200234	E
AU 2001271593	A8	20050908	200568	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000217426 P 20000710; US 2001885703 A 20010620

Alerting Abstract WO A2 NOVELTY - An indicator comprises a photochromic molecule, and a carrier. The

indicator is applied directly to **skin** without a separate adhesive layer.
DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT **CLAIMS** are also included for the following:

i. a sun protection **kit** comprising the sunscreen, and the indicator; and
ii. a method for preventing ultraviolet radiation overexposure to **skin**, which involves applying to the **skin** the indicator, applying a sunscreen over the indicator and the **skin**, and reapplying the sunscreen when the indicator changes color.

USE - For use in sun protection **kit** for alerting the user when the sunscreen needs to be reapplied. Also used in ink-jet and other printing devices.
ADVANTAGE - The **composition** is used with conventional sunscreens. The sunscreen prevents ultraviolet (UV) radiation from penetrating deep into the **skin**, and does not destroy the efficacy of the indicator. The indicator is easily removed by wiping with common solvents, like rubbing alcohol or nail polish remover. The indicator is not easily removable with normal abrasion and/or soap and water, to prevent removal upon swimming and casual washing and drying. Because there is no separate adhesive layer, there is no feel to the indicator on the **skin**, there is no distraction by nagging of a sticker or secondary layer with an adhesive on the **skin** or by the visualization of a sticker or clear adhesive layer. The indicator is preferably basically invisible, both visually and tactilely. The indicator is transparent to radiation in both UV and visible ranges, and the indicator is colorless in absence of UV radiation. The **composition** do not fall off, hence giving the user an added sense of security. The **composition**s when applied to the **skin**, provides films that exhibit good adhesion, high flexibility and fast drying rates.

Technology Focus ...design that is augmented by development of the photochromic molecule, further comprises areas with differing **concentrations** of the photochromic molecule. The photochromic molecule is printed adjacent to colored reference zones which...

27/25,K/31 (Item 31 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX

0010450439 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2001-049684/200106
XRAM Acc no: C2001-013573
XRPX Acc No: N2001-038123
Assembly kit for putting two components into spontaneous contact, for use in cosmetic treatment of skin, comprises at least one absorbent structure and at least one separately packed liquid component designed to impregnate former
Patent Assignee: L'OREAL SA (OREA)
Inventor: GUERET H; GUERET J; GUERET J H; GUERET J L; GUERET J L H

Patent Family (10 patents, 21 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
WO 2000066455	A1	20001109	200106	B
FR 2793220	A1	20001110	200106	E
EP 1094976	A1	20010502	200125	E
JP 2002543009	W	20021217	200312	E
EP 1094976	B1	20040811	200452	E
DE 60012845	E	20040916	200461	E
ES 2225127	T3	20050316	200525	E
DE 60012845	T2	20050901	200559	E
US 6945402	B1	20050920	200562	E
CA 2335905	C	20051129	200581	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): FR 19995648 A 19990504

Alerting Abstract WO A1 NOVELTY - An assembly **kit** for putting two components into spontaneous contact, for use in the **cosmetic** treatment of **skin**, comprises at least one absorbent structure and at least one separately packed liquid component designed to impregnate the former. DESCRIPTION - The assembly **kit** consists of a packaging for at least one absorbent structure A in the form of a linen cloth, patch or mask) which is to be impregnated with liquid **composition** containing at least one component B (packaged separately from A) and then applied onto a support (especially onto **skin** or hair). The assembly comprises a container with elastic walls containing an absorbent structure A and at least one sachet containing a liquid component B and an opening in response to pressure exerted onto it through the elastic walls of the container, so as to impregnate an absorbent structure A with liquid **composition** containing B. Sachet containing B and absorbent structure A are free-moving inside the container which can be opened for extracting impregnated A to apply it onto a support (e.g. **skin**). The container as well as the sachet have sealed edges, and the resistance to pressure of the container edges is superior to that of the sachet edges. A sachet is formed of at least one sheet (preferably of thermoplastic film) with the edges soldered or glued, and at least one edge opening in response to exerted pressure. The container may contain additional rigid element facilitating opening of the sachet in response to pressure. In the order to be opened, the container can either include detachable part, or has re-sealable auto-adhesive label. Container is at least in part transparent, and is made of at least one sheet of at least one thermoplastic layer. A is selected from woven or nonwoven material, expanded (foamed) material with opened or semi-opened cells, or felt, and has preferably cut-out form to fit the configuration of treated support. The sachet is preferably folded in such way as to form at least two flaps, with the structure A placed between them, and it can be made of two distinct compartments which open in response to applied pressure. A can also be pre-impregnated with at least one **cosmetic** or dermo-pharmaceutical agent, selected from thickeners, gelling agents, physiologically compatible solvents, water, mono- and polyalcohols, oils, pH regulators, emulsifiers, biological origin dry extracts, collagen and its derivatives, optionally lyophilized, agents stimulating blood micro-circulation in **skin** or angiogenesis, wrinkle-smoothening agents or vegetable proteins. Component B contained within a sachet is preferably a liquid containing **cosmetic**ally or dermo-pharmaceutically active agent selected from vitamins, thinning agents, enzymes, hydrating agents or anti-ageing agents. The assembly may contain at least two sachets, freely disposed inside it, each of them containing component B incorporated in liquid **composition**. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the use of assembly **kit** as claimed for treatment, especially **cosmetic** treatment of **skin** etc.

USE - The product obtained by the contact of at least two components present in the assembly **kit** can be used for the **cosmetic** treatment of **skin**, such as anti-ageing, anti-cellulitis, anti-adiposis etc. treatment, and also treatment of scalp, mucous membranes and nails.
ADVANTAGE - Components of various nature, consistency, compatibility, structure and solubility can be easily brought into contact, if necessary, directly before use (in case of components rapidly degradable in form of solution), and the **concentration** of active component(s) can be modified during the course of treatment owing to more than one sachets with liquid component and/or more than one absorbent components used..
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing represents the axial view of the assembly.
A absorbent component
B liquid component
1 assembly
2 container with elastic walls
4 sachet with elastic walls containing liquid component B
10 detachable part line
11 notch facilitating opening along line (10)

27/25,K/32 (Item 32 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX

0010425764 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2001-024298/200103
Related WPI Acc No: 1999-277042; 2001-146948; 2002-112909; 2002-696893; 2003-057094; 2003-089403; 2003-533114; 2003-671506; 2003-767183; 2003-775929; 2003-833598; 2004-729150; 2004-747884; 2004-748339; 2004-757786; 2004-757787; 2004-758145; 2004-766331; 2004-766332; 2005-031386
XRPX Acc No: N2001-019011
Tissue treatment apparatus for skin treatment, has energy delivery device arranged on comfortable curved tissue interface surface of template which is coupled to power source
Patent Assignee: KNOWLTON E W (KNOW-I); LEVINSON M (LEVI-I); POPE K (POPE-I); STERN R A (STER-I); THERMAGE INC (THER-N); WEBER B (WEBE-I)
Inventor: KNOWLTON E W; LEVINSON M; POPE K; STERN R; STERN R A; WEBER B

Patent Family (36 patents, 90 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
WO 2000053113	A1	20000914	200103	B
AU 200037415	A	20000928	200105	E
EP 1158919	A1	20011205	200203	E
US 6413255	B1	20020702	200248	E
US 20020151887	A1	20021017	200270	E
US 20020156471	A1	20021024	200273	E
JP 2002537939	W	20021112	200275	E
US 20030199866	A1	20031023	200370	E
US 20030216728	A1	20031120	200377	E
US 20030220635	A1	20031127	200378	E
US 20030212393	A1	20031113	200382	E
US 20040000316	A1	20040101	200402	E
US 20040002704	A1	20040101	200402	E
US 20040002705	A1	20040101	200402	E
US 20040030332	A1	20040212	200412	E
US 20040034346	A1	20040219	200414	E
AU 779100	B2	20050106	200510	E
EP 1158919	B1	20050629	200543	E
DE 60021063	E	20050804	200552	E
ES 2240078	T3	20051016	200571	E
US 20060025837	A1	20060202	200610	E
US 7022121	B2	20060404	200624	E
DE 60021063	T2	20060511	200635	E
US 20060206110	A1	20060914	200661	E
US 7115123	B2	20061003	200665	E
US 20070010811	A1	20070111	200706	E
US 7189230	B2	20070313	200721	E
US 7229436	B2	20070612	200740	E
US 7267675	B2	20070911	200761	E
US 20070255274	A1	20071101	200774	E
US 20070265614	A1	20071115	200777	E
JP 4102031	B2	20080618	200843	E
US 7452358	B2	20081118	200903	E
US 7473251	B2	20090106	200906	E
US 7481809	B2	20090127	200914	E
US 20090082764	A1	20090326	200925	E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1996583815 A 19960105; US 1997827237 A 19970328; US 1997914681 A 19970819; US 1997942274 A 19970930; US 1999123440 P 19990309; US 1999123440 P 19990309; US 1999337015 A 19990630; US 2000522275 A 20000309; US 200126870 A 20011220; US 200272475 A 20020206; US 200272610 A 20020206; US 2002117990 A 20020405; US 2003397976 A 20030325; US 2003400156 A 20030325; US 2003400187 A 20030325; US 2003404250 A 20030331; US 2003404413 A 20030331; US 2003404414 A 20030331; US 2003404883 A 20030331; US 2003404971 A 20030331; US 2003447187 A 20030527; US 2005158286 A 20050620; US 2006436424 A 20060518; US 2006531081 A 20060912; US 2007759045 A 20070606; US 2007765719 A 20070620; US 2008323700 A 20081126

Alerting Abstract WO A1 NOVELTY - An energy delivery device arranged on comfortable curved tissue interface surface of template having variable resistance portion, is coupled to a power source. A sensor is coupled to either the template, energy delivery source, tissue interface surface or power source. DESCRIPTION - The variable resistance portion of energy delivery device is configured to reduce electrode edge effect, electrode temperature gradient, electrode current density gradient or tissue interface surface temperature gradient. The sensor connected to either template, energy delivery source, tissue interface surface or power source, is a thermal sensor, thermocouple, optical sensor, current sensor, voltage sensor, impedance sensor or flow sensor. A fluid source containing one of cooling fluid, gas, cryogenic gas,

liquid, electrolytic solution, cooled liquid or cryogenic liquid, is fluidically coupled to at least one of template, template tissue interface surface, energy delivery device, flow controller, control valve or nozzle. A handpiece including at least one of connector, electrical connector, fluid connector, lumen, fluid lumen, cooling fluid lumen, flow controller, control valve or nozzle, is coupled to the template.
USE - For treatment of tissues while performing **skin** treatments such as dermal remodeling and tightening, wrinkle reduction, elastosis reduction, sebaceous gland removal/deactivation, hair follicle removal, adipose tissue remodeling/removal and spider vein removal or when performing combinations of these treatments.
ADVANTAGE - The use of conductive fluids minimizes tissue contact problems, when conductive electrode is used. The reproducibility is improved, since the conductive fluids with differing electrolyte **concentrations** have different conductivities to cause conduction of appropriate amount of current to the tissue for varying amounts of heating. The solenoid valve alone or in combination with a chopper wheel is employed to deliver the cryogen in very short bursts, thereby allowing the physician to titrate and/or selectively control the amount of heat removed by the cryogen from the tissue. The use of conformance energy delivery device offers benefits of enhanced clinical outcomes including greater effectiveness to correct superficial and deep wrinkling of facial **skin**. Duration and pain during the healing period are significantly reduced, as the level of resurfacing is more superficial. The energy delivery device can be safely applied to ares outside the face, because the depth of dermal ablation is minimized without loss of clinical effectiveness. Instead of operating room, patients can be treated in office setting without the occupational risks of laser.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the schematic view illustrating the flow of current through the tissue in dielectric coated bipolar electrode arrangement.

27/25,K/34 (Item 34 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX

0006922335 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 1994-319299/199440
XRAM Acc no: C1994-145293
XRPX Acc No: N1994-250779
Detecting pyrogenic toxin and/or toxin making skin red derived from derived from Streptococcus pyogenes - using antibody to each toxin and observing aggregation reaction
Patent Assignee: IGARASHI H (IGAR-I)
Inventor: IGARASHI H

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
JP 6242115	A	19940902	199440	B

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): JP 199346060 A 19930212

Alerting Abstract JP A

A method for detecting pyrogenic toxin and/or toxin making the **skin** red derived from Streptococcus pyogenes, involves utilising the antibody to each toxin and observing the aggregation reaction.
Also claimed is a method for detecting each toxin using type specific immunoglobulin (Ig) in place of the antibody to each toxin.

Also claimed is a **kit** for detecting each toxin, comprising (a) a support of fine particles such as polystyrene beads and/or latex, and/or immobilised erythrocytes, (b) the antibody and/or the Ig immobilised on the support, and (c) standard **substance** of either toxin in a given **concentration**.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The toxins from Streptococcus pyogenes caused infections such as scarlatina. By using the method and the **kit**, each toxin of low concn. of 1ng/ml can be detected more rapidly than Ouchterlony agar pptn. and at lesser contamination than DNA amplification method. Type of toxin can be determined, which is useful as material for pathologic severity diagnosis.

USE/ADVANTAGE - In an example, Streptococcus pyogenes toxin type A (SPE A) was purified from supernatant soln. of Streptococcus pyogenes culture using chromatography. NExt, polyclonal antibody to SPE A was prepd. by immunising white rabbit with purified SPE A and Freund complete adjuvant. The obtd. anti-SPE A serum was subjected to affinity column chromatography immobilised with the purified SPEA. The obtd. type specific IgG was found to show no reaction with toxin other than SPE A.Separately a soln. of SPE A type specific IgG in varied **concentrations** (0, 5, 10, 25, 50microg/ml) and polystyrene bead suspension (5%) were made to combine to sensitised beads. An aggregation reaction **test** by adding 25 microl of the sensitised beads (0.5, 10, 25, 50microg/ml) to 25 microl of purified SPE A in a dilution series of 0.2-200ng/ml of 12 steps showed a min, detection amt. of 0.78ng/ml. Another **test** by adding 25 microl of the sensitised beads to 25 microl of SPE A, SPE B, SPE C, SPE D, toxic shock syndrome toxin-1, or enterotoxin A, B, or C in a dilution series showed no reaction with toxin other than SPE A.